

## TAKES FALL OUT OF HARRIMAN

HIS WAY OF RUNNING KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN ATTACKED.

Vice-President Snelken Warns Dutch Interests That He Uses the Road as a Tool for Other Enterprises—Effort to Be Made to Oust Him From Control.

There reached Wall street yesterday in the foreign mail copies of a newspaper called the *Algemeen Handelsblad* published in Amsterdam, Holland, and dated April 13. This issue of the paper contains a letter addressed to Messrs. Kiewit, Sons & Co., of London, and signed by Hermann Snelken of this city, vice-president of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, running from Kansas City to Port Arthur, Tex. "Dutchmen" in Wall street, as soon as they had read the letter, called the attention of other persons to it, representing it to be an exceedingly interesting document.

In the letter Mr. Snelken makes an effort to explain to the Dutch and English bondholders in the Kansas City Southern, of whom there are a good many, why the road is not paying better as an investment for the bondholders. Mr. Snelken charges that the road is being used by E. H. Harriman and others associated with him in such a manner that it should do "no harm to its neighbors and not much good to itself." He charges that the road has at no time received any support from the present management and that its securities have been sold by them regardless of what they would bring.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held in this city in the early part of May, and it is said that a determined effort will be made at that meeting by the Dutch holders to oust Mr. Harriman from the chairmanship of the executive committee of the board of directors.

The vice-president asserts that the road's affairs are practically managed at Mr. Harriman's dictation. The other directors, according to the corporation directories, are John W. Gates, George J. and Edwin Gould, Daniel G. Boiesworth, Otto H. Kahn, Stuart R. Knott, John Lambert, John J. Mitchell, C. P. Fitch, Hermann Snelken, J. S. Nash and Henry P. Wertheim. Mr. Snelken, Mr. Wertheim and Mr. Kiewit represent the Dutch interests on the board. There are, it is said, about one hundred bondholders in Holland.

Mr. Snelken goes back in his letter to 1899, when an effort was being made to reorganize the road after it had gone into the hands of a receiver. There was, he says, at that time a committee of five New York security holders, headed by E. H. Harriman, and a committee of Philadelphia security holders composed chiefly of business men, having no other railroad interests.

When the Philadelphia committee finally obtained a majority of the stock, Harriman and his friends, Mr. Snelken says, offered to join them, provided the Philadelphia committee would recognize them in the composition of a voting trust as well as accept some of their suggestions regarding the amount of bonds to be issued. This proposition the Philadelphia committee accepted and the bonds were issued as suggested by Mr. Harriman.

"No doubt," says Mr. Snelken, as translated from the Dutch, "a great many stockholders feel that if a railroad is in the hands of Mr. Harriman the owners of the stock must have no further apprehension. I claim that the management of Mr. Harriman and his friends is very good where their own money is invested and at stake. Nobody who knows Mr. Harriman will class him as a philanthropist in business; in fact, such an expression would be a serious insult to well known mercantile and commercial principles."

Mr. Harriman got control of the voting trust through an additional purchase of securities upon the resignation of three members of the trust. And then, the vice-president alleges, the railroad was not managed by him as trustee for others, but in an absolutely autocratic way. Not even the semblance of approval or disapproval was shown by Mr. Snelken says. Mr. Snelken cites several examples of how little the management of the road under Mr. Harriman has succeeded in improving the finances of the company.

A claim of \$350,000 against the road by the Arkansas Construction Company was paid in 1902, he says. The securities set aside to cover the claim were allowed to remain in the company's treasury—750 bonds, \$300 shares of preferred and 10,000 shares of common. Money was borrowed to pay the claim. At the time the common stock was selling for 35 and the preferred around 60. In December, 1904, after interest had been paid on the loan for several years, the preferred stock was sold at 50 and the common at 29, although the management had maintained all along that the property was improving.

Mr. Harriman, the vice-president says, accepted the chairmanship of the board of directors without pay and repeatedly stated that he was giving his time without compensation, but after serving three years voted himself back pay at the rate of \$25,000 a year and an annual salary of equal amount. Back pay, the vice-president says, is at no time justified in such a case, as the statements showing the earnings and expenses of the road are thereby falsified.

"I know of nobody connected with the road," says Mr. Snelken, "or any of the stockholders who have received any benefit out of the road during the past five years except the chairman of the board and a counsel who never did anything in the interest of the road."

The importance of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, he continues, "can be belittled by its managers all they please. The president of the road was here a couple of weeks in the early part of the year and advised all his friends to sell the stock. He spoke openly against the road as being only a coal and lumber proposition of no importance. Is it to the interest of the stockholders and to the rest owners that its president publicly belittles the property when he, as an expert railroad man, knows better?"

SAYS HE'S 103 YEARS OLD.

Gutenberg Patriarch Looking for Son, Loses His Way in Harlem.

"I'm Stephen Miles, 103 years old, and I come from over Gutenberg way, over in Jersey," said an old man last night when he was taken into the West 163rd street police station. Police Officer Quinn found him wandering around at 164th street and Amsterdam avenue. He had come over looking for his son, who lives near 177th street and Bathgate avenue, and get lost.

The old man said that he had smoked tobacco and drunk whiskey for years. He was kept over night.

Nathan Franko in a Hospital.

Nathan Franko, conductor of the Metropolitan Opera House, who has been traveling with the company, is in the German Hospital at Seventy-seventh street and Lexington avenue, suffering from an ailment of the right ear. He had not been determined last night whether an operation would have to be performed. Mr. Franko, who returned to the city on Thursday, had intended to sail for Europe on a Sunday.

## G. A. ASCHERFIELD ARRESTED.

Piano Dealer Accused of Embezzling \$1,000 in 1898.

Police Captain Hawkins of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau received word from Warren, Ohio, last night, that Gustav A. Ascherfeld, a piano dealer of that city, had been arrested there charged with embezzling \$1,000 in 1898 from Jacobs Bros., piano manufacturers at 195 Broadway, Brooklyn. Ascherfeld until that time had been manager and treasurer of a branch store of Jacobs Bros. in Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

Ascherfeld was arrested in Brooklyn in 1898 on the complaint of Jacob Bros., charged with grand larceny. Detective Sergeant Devoey made the arrest. He was released on bonds of \$5,000, furnished by a woman who is now dead. Shortly afterward he jumped bail and disappeared. A bench warrant was got for him, but until last Wednesday his whereabouts was not known. Capt. Hawkins discovered by an Ohio letter that he was living.

The bench warrant had been turned over to Detective Sergeant Shaughnessy and had been in his possession for several years. Shaughnessy died about six weeks ago and his official papers were handed to Capt. Hawkins. Last Wednesday afternoon Captain Hawkins was looking through his office while Detective Devoey, who is interested in musical matters, was reading a music publication. Hawkins ran across the old bench warrant. He didn't remember the case and asked Devoey about it. Devoey, having made the arrest, remembered the circumstances. While he was telling the story about the case he fell on an item in the paper he was reading, a news note from Warren, Ohio, telling about the celebration given by friends of Gustav A. Ascherfeld in honor of his acquittal in that city on a charge of selling pianos without a license.

"That's your music captain," said Devoey. Capt. Hawkins wired immediately to Warren asking the police of that city to arrest Ascherfeld on the old charge of grand larceny and deliver him to Wall. He word last night that Ascherfeld was locked up and was held to await requisition papers.

## LOOKING FOR STOLEN CARPET.

Saloonkeeper and Bartender Arrested on Complaint of Tammany Leader.

James Moor, a saloon keeper at 354 Eighth avenue and his brother-in-law and bartender, John Cleary of West Twenty-first street, were arrested last night charged with receiving stolen carpets. The complaint was made by Tammany Leader Pat Kehon of the Seventh Assembly district, who is in the trucking business at 108 Avenue C, Brooklyn.

Kehon has been doing considerable trucking for the Alexander Smith & Son's carpet factory in Yonkers. It is alleged that James Moor, a driver in Kehon's employ, sold some of the carpets he was to deliver to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to Moore and Cleary. Two rolls of carpets, police say, were found in their possession.

The prisoners were taken to the West Thirty-seventh street station, where Magistrate Moses tried them to bail in \$1,500 each. The police are hunting for Hyland.

## ROBERT C. OGDEN REELECTED

As President of the Conference for Education in the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 28.—Robert C. Ogden of New York was unanimously reelected president of the Conference for Education in the South at this morning's session of that body. Charles B. Aycock, former Governor of North Carolina, was elected vice-president. The following composed the executive committee for the ensuing year: S. C. Mitchell, Virginia; H. L. Whitfield, Mississippi; S. J. Bowie, Alabama; R. B. Coussens, Texas; C. H. Fox, North Carolina; B. C. Caldwell, Louisiana; C. P. Gibson, Georgia; R. H. Jesse, Missouri; J. H. Hinemann, Arkansas, and D. B. Johnson, South Carolina.

B. J. Baldwin of Alabama was elected secretary and W. A. Blair of North Carolina treasurer. Edward M. Shepard of New York was among the speakers at to-night's session, after which the conference adjourned.

## WANTS MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

More Litigation in the Gilderesque-Stewart Romance.

Mr. Emma F. Gilderesque has begun a suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for annulment of the marriage of her daughter, Madeline Eloise, to Edward H. Stewart. It is alleged that the girl was only 16 years old when the marriage was solemnized in March 26, that the girl did not give her consent and further that the girl was under the "hypnotic influence" of Stewart, who is awaiting trial for abduction.

On the examination of Stewart before the Magistrate on the latter charge, the girl admitted that she had told the officiating clergyman that she was 18 years old, declaring at the same time that she never had any love for the young man.

## BOWEN MAY BE RECALLED.

Mr. Taft Telegraphs a Suggestion to the President That He Be Ordered Home.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Instructions may be sent to-morrow to Herbert W. Bowen, United States Minister to Mexico, to report to Washington at the earliest possible moment to make an explanation concerning his charges against Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, who was Mr. Bowen's predecessor as the United States diplomatic representative at Caracas. Secretary Taft has telegraphed a suggestion to President Roosevelt that Mr. Bowen be ordered home, and an answer is expected to-morrow. Government officers think that the President will acquiesce in the suggestion.

From what was said in official quarters to-day Mr. Bowen will not return to Venezuela as Minister, but may be sent to some other South American post, although it is intimated that the investigation into his charges may end with a decision not to return him to the diplomatic service.

It is found, after complete investigation, that Minister Bowen has been the cause of the publication of the charges against Mr. Loomis, or if he has fostered them, he will undoubtedly be dropped.

The coming action in regard to Venezuela may not stop with an investigation of the Bowen-Loomis episode. It is well understood that this Government will push its desire for a settlement of the statements showing the earnings and expenses of the road are thereby falsified.

The report showed that the office under

Portmaster Cowperthwaite was being properly conducted and to the entire satisfaction of the great majority of the people of Mount Holly.

Miss Roosevelt Starts for Boston.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Miss Alice Roosevelt left Washington to-day for Boston, where she will be guest of honor in the celebration of the birth of her grandfather, Mrs. George C. Lee, at her residence, Chestnut Hill, on the Essex Road, Brookline. She will be there about ten days.

## DR. ADLER VIEWS WITH ALARM

AND DR. ABBOTT WITH HOPE, THE WORLD AS IT MOVES.

One Fears for the State in These Dark Days; the Other Thinks We're Doing Nicely—Verbal Tiff at City Club Dinner to Municipal League Delegates.

The delegates to the National Municipal League finished their eleventh annual convention last night with a banquet given by the City Club at the club headquarters. Dr. Felix Adler and Lyman Abbott gingered up the proceedings by a mild disagreement over methods in reform work.

"Is our government bad because we're all imperfect and government also must be imperfect?" asked Dr. Adler. "The government was imperfect in the days of Pericles and Washington and Moses. In the most splendid periods of human history the government never expressed the perfection of the human instrument."

"We find ourselves borne down with intolerable conditions, face to face with intolerable evils. It concerns us as persons interested in the municipal movement to study the situation and to suggest remedies. We can't have too many minds earnestly devoting themselves to the problem. Human nature is no worse now than it has ever been. Man is man, and we bear comparison with the men of the past."

"We are going through the most trying period of human history. We are losing our symbols. Politics has lost the symbols of the greatness of the State."

"The idea of the common weal is a tremendously big idea. Great ideas are brought close to the human heart by pictures. Let us, in concrete, make a picture to the imagination of the mind. In the old days, this symbol was the king. He, with his majesty, the nobility which surrounded his throne, was a symbol. He brought home to the average man the idea of something awful in the state. The divinity which doth hedge him about was a real divinity."

"We have lost that sign. And we haven't yet grasped the idea of the state by apprehending the mind of the king. Upon times when men think that the state is a mere convenience."

"That, I think, is the matter with us. We're getting along with a symbol, religion, in politics. Men aren't equal yet to getting along without them. We must find a way of appealing to the imagination. You can't seem to get to the imagination people that it's better for their pockets to have a good government than a bad one. You can't show the business man that it pays him to take the time from his business to make the 'commonweal' clean. We want to appeal to the imagination. Jerome can do more in this town by one brilliant speech than all the moral lectures he can give. He has the art of appealing to the imagination."

"We realize what a load of shame we're carrying. We are dealing with conditions which, to any person with moral sense, are intolerable. I'm not sure we've made any progress. I think sometimes only the form of the evil has changed. We're engaged the secret battle, legislate against the public lobby; but the forces of corruption find some way to keep the lobby in the 'House Cavalry' of the lobby is replaced by the long range artillery of the boss."

"We need a new spirit, not merely new mechanical devices." "Dr. Adler is not orthodox, and I'm not sure I'm so very orthodox," said Dr. Abbott. "Vice is the same, in city or country. Gambling in the back parlors of a country inn is no better than Mr. Canfield's place. As for political corruption, the clean and pure representatives of the rural districts are trying to steal New York's grandest natural feature—Niagara Falls."

"The forces of good and evil are not lined up. The good and evil are mixed. Most of us are both sheep and goats. We're all mixed up, and the fighting has to be hand to hand. I'm agreed that we need a new spirit. The old spirit is dead. The changes in our laws are good for nothing. The Australian ballot, for example, makes it harder for the forces of corruption."

"The spirit we want is a new spirit—not pride alone in Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive and Central Park, but in clean tenements, East Side playgrounds, schools, little churches scattered through the city. That means the common weal which Dr. Adler speaks of. I believe that we're moving on to that idea of the common weal. I believe that we're less class spirit, more real democracy, more people doing for themselves, but for all."

"Dr. Adler is not orthodox, and I'm not sure I'm so very orthodox," said Dr. Abbott. "Vice is the same, in city or country. Gambling in the back parlors of a country inn is no better than Mr. Canfield's place. As for political corruption, the clean and pure representatives of the rural districts are trying to steal New York's grandest natural feature—Niagara Falls."

"The forces of good and evil are not lined up. The good and evil are mixed. Most of us are both sheep and goats. We're all mixed up, and the fighting has to be hand to hand. I'm agreed that we need a new spirit. The old spirit is dead. The changes in our laws are good for nothing. The Australian ballot, for example, makes it harder for the forces of corruption."

"The spirit we want is a new spirit—not pride alone in Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive and Central Park, but in clean tenements, East Side playgrounds, schools, little churches scattered through the city. That means the common weal which Dr. Adler speaks of. I believe that we're moving on to that idea of the common weal. I believe that we're less class spirit, more real democracy, more people doing for themselves, but for all."

"Dr. Adler is not orthodox, and I'm not sure I'm so very orthodox," said Dr. Abbott. "Vice is the same, in city or country. Gambling in the back parlors of a country inn is no better than Mr. Canfield's place. As for political corruption, the clean and pure representatives of the rural districts are trying to steal New York's grandest natural feature—Niagara Falls."

"The forces of good and evil are not lined up. The good and evil are mixed. Most of us are both sheep and goats. We're all mixed up, and the fighting has to be hand to hand. I'm agreed that we need a new spirit. The old spirit is dead. The changes in our laws are good for nothing. The Australian ballot, for example, makes it harder for the forces of corruption."

"The spirit we want is a new spirit—not pride alone in Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive and Central Park, but in clean tenements, East Side playgrounds, schools, little churches scattered through the city. That means the common weal which Dr. Adler speaks of. I believe that we're moving on to that idea of the common weal. I believe that we're less class spirit, more real democracy, more people doing for themselves, but for all."

"Dr. Adler is not orthodox, and I'm not sure I'm so very orthodox," said Dr. Abbott. "Vice is the same, in city or country. Gambling in the back parlors of a country inn is no better than Mr. Canfield's place. As for political corruption, the clean and pure representatives of the rural districts are trying to steal New York's grandest natural feature—Niagara Falls."

"The forces of good and evil are not lined up. The good and evil are mixed. Most of us are both sheep and goats. We're all mixed up, and the fighting has to be hand to hand. I'm agreed that we need a new spirit. The old spirit is dead. The changes in our laws are good for nothing. The Australian ballot, for example, makes it harder for the forces of corruption."

"The spirit we want is a new spirit—not pride alone in Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive and Central Park, but in clean tenements, East Side playgrounds, schools, little churches scattered through the city. That means the common weal which Dr. Adler speaks of. I believe that we're moving on to that idea of the common weal. I believe that we're less class spirit, more real democracy, more people doing for themselves, but for all."

"Dr. Adler is not orthodox, and I'm not sure I'm so very orthodox," said Dr. Abbott. "Vice is the same, in city or country. Gambling in the back parlors of a country inn is no better than Mr. Canfield's place. As for political corruption, the clean and pure representatives of the rural districts are trying to steal New York's grandest natural feature—Niagara Falls."

"The forces of good and evil are not lined up. The good and evil are mixed. Most of us are both sheep and goats. We're all mixed up, and the fighting has to be hand to hand. I'm agreed that we need a new spirit. The old spirit is dead. The changes in our laws are good for nothing. The Australian ballot, for example, makes it harder for the forces of corruption."

"The spirit we want is a new spirit—not pride alone in Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive and Central Park, but in clean tenements, East Side playgrounds, schools, little churches scattered through the city. That means the common weal which Dr. Adler speaks of. I believe that we're moving on to that idea of the common weal. I believe that we're less class spirit, more real democracy, more people doing for themselves, but for all."

"Dr. Adler is not orthodox, and I'm not sure I'm so very orthodox," said Dr. Abbott. "Vice is the same, in city or country. Gambling in the back parlors of a country inn is no better than Mr. Canfield's place. As for political corruption, the clean and pure representatives of the rural districts are trying to steal New York's grandest natural feature—Niagara Falls."

"The forces of good and evil are not lined up. The good and evil are mixed. Most of us are both sheep and goats. We're all mixed up, and the fighting has to be hand to hand. I'm agreed that we need a new spirit. The old spirit is dead. The changes in our laws are good for nothing. The Australian ballot, for example, makes it harder for the forces of corruption."

"The spirit we want is a new spirit—not pride alone in Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive and Central Park, but in clean tenements, East Side playgrounds, schools, little churches scattered through the city. That means the common weal which Dr. Adler speaks of. I believe that we're moving on to that idea of the common weal. I believe that we're less class spirit, more real democracy, more people doing for themselves, but for all."

"Dr. Adler is not orthodox, and I'm not sure I'm so very orthodox," said Dr. Abbott. "Vice is the same, in city or country. Gambling in the back parlors of a country inn is no better than Mr. Canfield's place. As for political corruption, the clean and pure representatives of the rural districts are trying to steal New York's grandest natural feature—Niagara Falls."

"The forces of good and evil are not lined up. The good and evil are mixed. Most of us are both sheep and goats. We're all mixed up, and the fighting has to be hand to hand. I'm agreed that we need a new spirit. The old spirit is dead. The changes in our laws are good for nothing. The Australian ballot, for example, makes it harder for the forces of corruption."

"The spirit we want is a new spirit—not pride alone in Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive and Central Park, but in clean tenements, East Side playgrounds, schools, little churches scattered through the city. That means the common weal which Dr. Adler speaks of. I believe that we're moving on to that idea of the common weal. I believe that we're less class spirit, more real democracy, more people doing for themselves, but for all."

"Dr. Adler is not orthodox, and I'm not sure I'm so very orthodox," said Dr. Abbott. "Vice is the same, in city or country. Gambling in the back parlors of a country inn is no better than Mr. Canfield's place. As for political corruption, the clean and pure representatives of the rural districts are trying to steal New York's grandest natural feature—Niagara Falls."

"The forces of good and evil are not lined up. The good and evil are mixed. Most of us are both sheep and goats. We're all mixed up, and the fighting has to be hand to hand. I'm agreed that we need a new spirit. The old spirit is dead. The changes in our laws are good for nothing. The Australian ballot, for example, makes it harder for the forces of corruption."

"The spirit we want is a new spirit—not pride alone in Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive and Central Park, but in clean tenements, East Side playgrounds, schools, little churches scattered through the city. That means the common weal which Dr. Adler speaks of. I believe that we're moving on to that idea of the common weal. I believe that we're less class spirit, more real democracy, more people doing for themselves, but for all."

"Dr. Adler is not orthodox, and I'm not sure I'm so very orthodox," said Dr. Abbott. "Vice is the same, in city or country. Gambling in the back parlors of a country inn is no better than Mr. Canfield's place. As for political corruption, the clean and pure representatives of the rural districts are trying to steal New York's grandest natural feature—Niagara Falls."

"The forces of good and evil are not lined up. The good and evil are mixed. Most of us are both sheep and goats. We're all mixed up, and the fighting has to be hand to hand. I'm agreed that we need a new spirit. The old spirit is dead. The changes in our laws are good for nothing. The Australian ballot, for example, makes it harder for the forces of corruption."

"The spirit we want is a new spirit—not pride alone in Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive and Central Park, but in clean tenements, East Side playgrounds, schools, little churches scattered through the city. That means the common weal which Dr. Adler speaks of. I believe that we're moving on to that idea of the common weal. I believe that we're less class spirit, more real democracy, more people doing for themselves, but for all."

"Dr. Adler is not orthodox, and I'm not sure I'm so very orthodox," said Dr. Abbott. "Vice is the same, in city or country. Gambling in the back parlors of a country inn is no better than Mr. Canfield's place. As for political corruption, the clean and pure representatives of the rural districts are trying to steal New York's grandest natural feature—Niagara Falls."

"The forces of good and evil are not lined up. The good and evil are mixed. Most of us are both sheep and goats. We're all mixed up, and the fighting has to be hand to hand. I'm agreed that we need a new spirit. The old spirit is dead. The changes in our laws are good for nothing. The Australian ballot, for example, makes it harder for the forces of corruption."

"The spirit we want is a new spirit—not pride alone in Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive and Central Park, but in clean tenements, East Side playgrounds, schools, little churches scattered through the city. That means the common weal which Dr. Adler speaks of. I believe that we're moving on to that idea of the common weal. I believe that we're less class spirit, more real democracy, more people doing for themselves, but for all."

"Dr. Adler is not orthodox, and I'm not sure I'm so very orthodox," said Dr. Abbott. "Vice is the same, in city or country. Gambling in the back parlors of a country inn is no better than Mr. Canfield's place. As for political corruption, the clean and pure representatives of the rural districts are trying to steal New York's grandest natural feature—Niagara Falls."

"The forces of good and evil are not lined up. The good and evil are mixed. Most of us are both sheep and goats. We're all mixed up, and the fighting has to be hand to hand. I'm agreed that we need a new spirit. The old spirit is dead. The changes in our laws are good for nothing. The Australian ballot, for example, makes it harder for the forces of corruption."

"The spirit we want is a new spirit—not pride alone in Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive and Central Park, but in clean tenements, East Side playgrounds, schools, little churches scattered through the city. That means the common weal which Dr. Adler speaks of. I believe that we're moving on to that idea of the common weal. I believe that we're less class spirit, more real democracy, more people doing for themselves, but for all."

"Dr. Adler is not orthodox, and I'm not sure I'm so very orthodox," said Dr. Abbott. "Vice is the same, in city or country. Gambling in the back parlors of a country inn is no better than Mr. Canfield's place. As for political corruption, the clean and pure representatives of the rural districts are trying to steal New York's grandest natural feature—Niagara Falls."

"The forces of good and evil are not lined up. The good and evil are mixed. Most of us are both sheep and goats. We're all mixed up, and the fighting has to be hand to hand. I'm agreed that we need a new spirit. The old spirit is dead. The changes in our laws are good for nothing. The Australian ballot, for example, makes it harder for the forces of corruption."

"The spirit we want is a new spirit—not pride alone in Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive and Central Park, but in clean tenements, East Side playgrounds, schools, little churches scattered through the city. That means the common weal which Dr. Adler speaks of. I believe that we're moving on to that idea of the common weal. I believe that we're less class spirit, more real democracy, more people doing for themselves, but for all."

"Dr. Adler is not orthodox, and I'm not sure I'm so very orthodox," said Dr. Abbott. "Vice is the same, in city or country. Gambling in the back parlors of a country inn is no better than Mr. Canfield's place. As for political corruption, the clean and pure representatives of the rural districts are trying to steal New York's grandest natural feature—Niagara Falls."

## RAMSAY WILL STICK.

Wabash Directors Meet, and There's More Talk of Internal Peace.

Another long meeting of the directors of the Wabash yesterday gave rise to a well verified report that the differences within that company had been adjusted, or at least that negotiations to that end had progressed so far that there was no doubt of an amicable settlement.

Winslow S. Pierce, a director of the Wabash Railroad Company, made this statement last night.

"There seems to be a misunderstanding of the Wabash situation. No friction or disagreement of any kind exists and no changes in the personnel of the management are due to any such reasons. Published reports in the nature of criticism of the administration of the property or of dissatisfied disappointment with its development are entirely erroneous."

"Mr. Ramsay remains as president of the company, and while it is and has been for some time past his intention to be abroad for several months, the arrangements for his absence have been made entirely amicably. There is nothing in the Wabash situation involving friction or ill-will between him and any member of the board or officers of the company. The personal relations between him and Mr. Gould are entirely cordial and I happen to know that their plans for the summer involve their meeting and being together in Europe."

George J. Gould's resignation from the directorate of the Union Pacific, it was agreed in the meeting, was not to be taken. He does not wish to be embarrassed by connection with that road while elaborating his plans for the construction of the Union Pacific extension to the West.

The extension to the coast. It was also generally granted that the extension is to be built in the near future.

In this connection announcement that the subscription to the \$500,000 Western Pacific 5s totaled nearly \$125,000 was taken as assurance that the financing of the road would be an easy matter.

## SPRING SHOOTING OF DUCKS.

Strenuous Efforts Being Made to Repeal the Law of 1903 Forbidding It.

ALBANY, April 28.—In 1903 the Legislature passed a law forbidding the spring shooting of ducks in this State for the first time. It was the most important piece of game legislation which had been enacted in many years, for ducks are the only wild birds which have not been practically exterminated by the pothunters and marketmen. Since the law was enacted there have been annual attempts to repeal it by the residents of Long Island, who do not seem to comprehend that it is anything but a local question, and do not realize that the shooting of ducks in the spring, when they are going to their breeding grounds, is the most ruthless kind of slaughter of wild birds.

Early in this season a bill was introduced by Assemblyman Hubbs and Senator Burr to permit spring shooting of ducks again.

When a hearing was had on the bill before the joint committee on Forest, Fish and Game, the Federal Game Warden, Mr. Palmer here from the Department of Agriculture at Washington to oppose the measure. He said that the Federal Government had been engaged for years in attempting to secure legislation in the States along the Atlantic coast forbidding the spring shooting of wild birds, and that since the State of New York had passed its law Maine and Rhode Island had done similarly, and an act was pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature (which has since passed) to the same effect; that some of the Southern States had shortened their open season, all but the Federal Government were trying to protect the ducks, and that New Jersey and Connecticut would come into line as soon as they felt sure that the position of New York was not untenable.

The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Hubbs and Senator Burr to permit spring shooting of ducks again. When a hearing was had on the bill before the joint committee on Forest, Fish and Game, the Federal Game Warden, Mr. Palmer here from the Department of Agriculture at Washington to oppose the measure. He said that the Federal Government had been engaged for years in attempting to secure legislation in the States along the Atlantic coast forbidding the spring shooting of wild birds, and that since the State of New York had passed its law Maine and Rhode Island had done similarly, and an act was pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature (which has since passed) to the same effect; that some of the Southern States had shortened their open season, all but the Federal Government were trying to protect the ducks, and that New Jersey and Connecticut would come into line as soon as they felt sure that the position of New York was not untenable.

The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Hubbs and Senator Burr to permit spring shooting of ducks again. When a hearing was had on the bill before the joint committee on Forest, Fish and Game, the Federal Game Warden, Mr. Palmer here from the Department of Agriculture at Washington to oppose the measure. He said that the Federal Government had been engaged for years in attempting to secure legislation in the States along the Atlantic coast forbidding the spring shooting of wild birds, and that since the State of New York had passed its law Maine and Rhode Island had done similarly, and an act was pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature (which has since passed) to the same effect; that some of the Southern States had shortened their open season, all but the Federal Government were trying to protect the ducks, and that New Jersey and Connecticut would come into line as soon as they felt sure that the position of New York was not untenable.

The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Hubbs and Senator Burr to permit spring shooting of ducks again. When a hearing was had on the bill before the joint committee on Forest, Fish and Game, the Federal Game Warden, Mr. Palmer here from the Department of Agriculture at Washington to oppose the measure. He said that the Federal Government had been engaged for years in attempting to secure legislation in the States along the Atlantic coast forbidding the spring shooting of wild birds, and that since the State of New York had passed its law Maine and Rhode Island had done similarly, and an act was pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature (which has since passed) to the same effect; that some of the Southern States had shortened their open season, all but the Federal Government were trying to protect the ducks, and that New Jersey and Connecticut would come into line as soon as they felt sure that the position of New York was not untenable.

The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Hubbs and Senator Burr to permit spring shooting of ducks again. When a hearing was had on the bill before the joint committee on Forest, Fish and Game, the Federal Game Warden, Mr. Palmer here from the Department of Agriculture at Washington to oppose the measure. He said that the Federal Government had been engaged for years in attempting to secure legislation in the States along the Atlantic coast forbidding the spring shooting of wild birds, and that since the State of New York had passed its law Maine and Rhode Island had done similarly, and an act was pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature (which